A Rare Cause of the Rare Condition: Paratesticular Fibrous Pseudotumor

Nadir Bir Durumun Nadir Bir Nedeni: Paratestiküler Fibröz Psödotümör

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ABSTRACT
Benign fibrous proliferations of the spermatic cord are uncommon and mostly arise from the paratesticular region. Although benign, they often clinically mimic malignancy and usually remain undiagnosed preoperatively. Here, we report a case of fibrous pseudotumor arising from the right spermatic cord encountered in a 26-year-old male who presented with a palpable right inguinal mass.

Keywords
Paratesticular tumor, fibrous, pseudotumor

Introduction
Paratesticular fibrous pseudotumors (PFPT) are rarely encountered and fibrous pseudotumors have been reported to comprise approximately 6% of all paratesticular lesions and tumors (1). It is also known as chronic periorchitis, proliferative funiculitis, fibrous proliferation of the tunics, fibroma, nonspecific paratesticular fibrosis, nodular fibrous periorchitis, nodular fibrous pseudotumor, inflammatory pseudotumor, reactive periorchitis, and pseudofibromatous periorchitis (1). The aetiology of PFPT is still unclear, but hydrocele, epididymo-orchitis, hematocele and trauma are considered as predisposing factors (1). PFPT does not show an age predilection and is usually characterized by multiple, sometimes solitary paratesticular nodules and minority of the cases are adherent to the spermatic cord or epididyis (2). The tumor is characterized by the presence of dense hyalinized collagenous tissue with interspersed spindle cells as well as a lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate. We describe the case of a young male presenting with a painless inguinal nodule.

Case Presentation
A 26-year-old male with an excellent health condition presented to the clinic with a painless right subinguinal mass. He realized a palpable mass during self-examination that he was doing since 2 years. There was no history of scrotal trauma and infections. The nodule was hard, mobile and easy to palpate. Ultrasonography (US) of the inguinal region and scrotum revealed a hypoechoic, hypovascularized, 15x15 mm mass within the right spermatic cord. Laboratory examinations, including testicular tumor markers were within the normal limits. During the inguinal exploration, the mass was strictly attached to the right spermatic cord 3-4 cm above the external inguinal ring. Excision of the mass was easy and the frozen section yielded no malignancy, thus, radical orchiectomy was avoided.

On microscopic examination, the specimen was composed of dense, collagen-rich, hyalinized, partly storiform fibrotic tissue and a low cell density of interspersed spindle-like cells, inflammation, lymphocytes, mast cells and neutrophils. The specimen had positive staining for calponin and negative staining for smooth muscle actin (SMA), h-Caldesmon, CD-34 and S-100 yielding a fibrous pseudotumor (Figure 1).

Discussion
PFPT's are exceptionally rare tumors. In their study, Miyamoto et al. (3) (2010) reported a mean age of 42 years at presentation, however, in the
with frozen section would help both the surgeons and pathologists to lipoma and adenomatoid tumor. Awareness of this entity combined PFPT is rare but the third most common extratesticular mass after solitary fibrous tumor and neurofibroma, respectively. The specimen had negative staining studies revealed positive staining with calponin, which identifies the morphologic appearance of the lesion, presence or absence of an PFPTs may belong to IgG4-related diseases, such as retroperitoneal fibrosis, sclerosing pancreatitis and cholangitis, Riedel thyroiditis and PFPTs may present as diffuse or nodular masses, which might be considered as malignant fibrous histiocytoma, and metastatic carcinomas. PFPT may Paratesticular malignant tumors occurring in adults include rhabdomyosarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, liposarcoma, fibrosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, and metastatic carcinomas. PFPT may present as diffuse or nodular masses, which might be considered as malignant clinically. The differential diagnosis of fibrous pseudotumor of the testicular tunics includes idiopathic fibromatosis, solitary fibrous tumor, fibroma of the tunics, leiomyoma, and neurofibroma (9). Surgical management is the treatment of choice for all of these lesions. The morphologic appearance of the lesion, presence or absence of an infiltrative border and the findings of immunohistochemical studies are useful in distinguishing these entities. In our case, immunohistochemical studies revealed positive staining with calponin, which identifies the myofibroblastic differentiation. The specimen had negative staining with SMA, h-Caldesmon, CD-34 and S-100 which indicate leiomyoma, solitary fibrous tumor and neurofibroma, respectively. PFPT is rare but the third most common extratesticular mass after lipoma and adenomatoid tumor. Awareness of this entity combined with frozen section would help both the surgeons and pathologists to prevent an unnecessary orchectomy, especially in younger patients. In addition, self-examination is essential for early detection of testicular or paratesticular lesions such as PFPT, therefore, we would like to emphasize the importance of self-examination of scrotal region especially for young adult men (10).

Authorship Contributions

Informed Consent: Consent form was filled out by all participants. Concept: Mehmet Reşit Gören, Design: Mehmet Reşit Gören, Nebil Bal, Data Collection or Processing: Mehmet Reşit Gören, Cevahir Özer, Analysis or Interpretation: Mehmet Reşit Gören, Nebil Bal, Literature Search: Mehmet Reşit Gören, Cevahir Özer, Writing: Mehmet Reşit Gören, Nebil Bal, Peer-review: Internal peer-reviewed, Conflict of Interest: No conflict of interest was declared by the authors. Financial Disclosure: The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

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